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## Kabul Times (October 25, 1965, vol. 4, no. 175)

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Oct. 25, 65

NOV 8 - 1965

Cont Copy

## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +25°C. Minimum 5°C.

Sun sets today at 5:23 p.m.

Sun rises tomorrow at 6:17 a.m.

Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

## KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul  
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near  
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national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 175

KABUL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1965, AQRAB 3, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Wilson Arrives In Salisbury To Negotiate With Smith

**SALISBURY, October 25, (Reuter).—**Police patrolled Salisbury's African townships in strength ready to act against any anti-government demonstrations coinciding with the visit of Harold Wilson, British Prime Minister, who left London for Rhodesia yesterday.

A police spokesman said some Africans were trying to organise demonstrations, but no incidents have been reported since yesterday's arrest of four banner-carrying Africans.

Wilson's visit-arranged at short notice in a bid to avert a threatened unilateral declaration of independence (UDI)—will be the first by a British Prime Minister since Harold Macmillan's "wind of change" tour in 1960.

Wilson left London by air Sunday, accompanied by the Commonwealth Secretary, Arthur Bottomley, and a 50-member retinue.

Although Wilson's visit has

temporarily averted UDI decided on in principle at a cabinet meeting last week, hopes of a lasting solution to the crisis are not high in Salisbury.

In the last few days both sides have taken firm stands and made clear that they expect concessions from the other side.

Wilson will arrive here today, exactly a fortnight after Smith left London following the breakdown of a week's exhaustive negotiations with the British government which he had earlier described as "final and conclusive".

Smith said he does not expect his talks with Wilson to last more than a couple of days though the British Prime Minister would be welcome to stay longer and to meet anybody he wanted to.

Wilson, however, wants the talks to last longer and does not want them limited to any particular topic. But Smith said last night that UDI would not be the issue.

Smith's statement is regarded here as intended to allay his more extreme right-wing supporters' fears of a deal with Britain.

He has made clear that he is not prepared to reopen the London negotiations and regards the sole topic for discussion as negotiated independence for Rhodesia, coupled with his offer of a treaty guaranteeing the rights of the country's four-million African majority.

Wilson, who stopped over in Cyprus Sunday night, is due in Salisbury today.

He said: "I think I made it clear in the broadcast I gave a week or two ago how grave would be the consequences of what is being considered and I think it is the duty of Mr. Bottomley and myself to do everything in our power to avert something which would have such great consequences".

In Salisbury the Christian Council of Rhodesia, claiming to represent the major churches in the country issued a report calling for a new constitution and deplored a unilateral declaration of independence as immoral, the Rhodesian Sunday Mail reported.

## Wolesi Jirgah Decides To Hold Closed Session

**KABUL, Oct. 25.—**Prime Minister designate Dr. Mohammad Yousuf introduced his new cabinet to the Wolesi Jirgah this afternoon. The Jirgah in its morning session decided that its session on debating and giving a vote of confidence to the new government should be held in secret. The vote was 191 for and six against. There were six abstentions.

While the Jirgah was debating the issue of whether the sessions on the vote of confidence for the new government should be open or secret a group of demonstrators wanted forcefully to enter the Parliament building. Police had to interfere and disperse the demonstrators.

It was not immediately known who was included in the new cabinet.

## U Thant Urges UN Charter Serve As Guide To Realities Of Life In Twentieth Century

**UNITED NATIONS, October 25, (Reuter).—**U THANT, the Secretary-General, Sunday expressed the hope that 10 years from now the United Nations Charter would be used by all nations as a guide to "the realities of the 20th century".

In a speech prepared for delivery at a concert here to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the coming into effect of the Charter, U Thant asked what could the world hope for by 1975, the 30th birthday of the U.N.

"What I would like to see above all is the Charter accepted, observed and actually used by all nations as the working guide to the realities of the 20th century. That is what it was intended to be. That is what it can be if the policies of nations take account of today's realities, rather than those of the past," he said.

U Thant said: "Let us hope that those who sit here 10 years from

today will be able to look about them on a world more peaceful and enlightened than the one we live in now. Let it also be a world in which all nations meet here to build the peace and to maintain it in the interests of all."

Speeches in various cities around the world spoke of hope for the future, and observers say there is an upsurge of purpose here at UN headquarters.

The shelving of the bitter dispute over voting rights of debtor states has put the General Assembly back in action and the Security Council has a notable success to its credit in the Indo-Pakistan ceasefire.

In an anniversary statement Prof. Amintore Fanfani, President of the General Assembly and Italy's Foreign Minister, said: "Today, mankind is witnessing the dawn of a unity which was unconceivable for it in the past because never before did it have either the desire or the means to attain it."

Meanwhile, UN troops and observers are a familiar sight in many corners of the globe.

The UN is helping to keep the peace with troops in Cyprus and the Middle East, observers in Kashmir and along the India-Pakistan ceasefire line, and missions in the Dominican Republic and several other sensitive spots.

The UN is still in serious financial trouble. There is an urgent need for about \$100 million (£35 million) to restore even partial solvency. But these difficulties are generally considered to be transitory.

Since the UN Charter came into force on Oct. 24, 1945, membership has grown from 51 to 117 states. Yet the People's Republic of China remains excluded.

The issue of China's representation is due to come up again in the Assembly in a week or so and is expected to end as it always has, but many think that this is the last time China will be barred.

There have been indications of subtle changes of attitude towards this question by the United States, the only great power which still opposes China's admission.

## OAU Discusses Refugees, Problem Of Subversion

**ACCRA, Oct. 25, (Reuter).—**The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit conference met again here Sunday afternoon to consider the problems of refugees and subversion in the continent.

Delegates from 28 countries began their sixth plenary session after holding a private meeting at State House.

Sunday afternoon's session began two hours later than scheduled.

Delegates spent most of the session discussing the refugee problem, one of the most controversial facing the OAU conference.

On Saturday night they agreed to set up a committee of five—the United Arab Republic, Cameroun, Nigeria, Mali and Tanzania—to draw up a draft resolution.

One reason why only 28 out of 36 member states are attending the Accra conference is that some French-speaking African countries objected to Ghana's acceptance of political refugees from neighbouring countries.

The conference is expected to end today.

## Paks Accept Thant's Proposal; Shastri Wants UN Declaration

**KARACHI, October 25, (Reuter).—**PAKISTAN Sunday accepted United Nations Secretary-General U Thant's proposal that a Brazilian General should help this country and India agree on the withdrawal of troops, the Associated Press of Pakistan reported.

U Thant proposed that Major-General Syseno Sarmenton, Com-

mander of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East, should visit Rawalpindi and New Delhi to discuss the troops' withdrawals as requested in the Security Council ceasefire resolution of Sept. 20.

The agency said President Ayub Khan accepted the proposal in a reply to U Thant Sunday.

The President said the UN should urgently consider Pakistan's proposal that a Security Council commission visit the sub-continent so that negotiations to settle the "basic cause of the present conflict" could proceed hand-in-hand with arrangements to withdraw troops.

"I stress this because developments hitherto have proved that peace on the sub-continent can be assured only if the basic cause of the India-Pakistan conflict is removed," he continued.

He said that to effect a ceasefire and withdrawal of troops would be dealing only with the symptoms, not the disease.

"Present indications are that unless the Security Council gets down to dealing with the root cause of the conflict the present ceasefire may prove to be only a short-lived lull in the fighting."

In New Delhi, the Indian Premier, Lal Bahadur Shastri, said here Sunday India was entitled to an unequivocal declaration from the United Nations Security Council on whether she had the right to dislodge Pakistanis from positions occupied by them since last month's ceasefire if the facts showed Pakistan had made such inroads.

He told a public meeting he did (Contd. on page 4)

## Meshrano Jirgah Elects Officers

**KABUL, Oct. 25.—**Senator Mohammad Hashim Wasoakht from Badakhshan and Senator Ghulam Hazrat from Badghis were elected Sunday as Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Meshrano Jirgah by a majority vote.

The House met at 10:55 under the chairmanship of Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi with 45 members attending.

There were two candidates for the secretary's post. Wasoakht was elected by a majority of 14 votes. Ghulam Hazrat was elected by 40 votes in favour and five abstentions.

## Trade Delegation Leaves For Iran

**KABUL, Oct. 25.—**An Afghan trade delegation led by Amanullah Rasool, Adviser to the Ministry of Commerce, has left Kabul for Tehran at the invitation of the Iranian Ministry of Commerce.

The delegation will visit an industrial exhibition due to be opened by His Majesty the Shah in Shah of Iran on Tuesday. Members of the delegation are Sayed Mortaza, President of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce and President of the Omaid Textile Company and Mohammad Tahir Keshawar, vice president of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank and Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce.

the Wolesi Jirgah, stressed in his message the United Nations has become an important factor in human life.

## British Deny Reported Plan For Transmitter Near S. Arabian Coast

**ADEN, Oct. 25, (Reuter).—**British military and civil authorities here Sunday night denied the existence of plans to install a transmitter and a transit station on the island of Socotra, some miles from the South Arabian coast.

They were referring to a report in a London Sunday newspaper that the British Director of Military Operations, Major-General R. V. Fitzgeorge-Balfour, now in Aden on a three-day visit, was believed to be discussing setting up a high-powered transmitter on the island to counter Cairo Radio and also "the possible use of Socotra as a transmit station in the Indian Ocean".

A British Middle East Command headquarters spokesman said Sunday night that General Balfour, who arrived here last Friday, was on a normal routine visit to Middle East headquarters for briefing.

Sixteen Heppling, Chief of the United Nations mission in Kabul also spoke. He said Afghanistan has been using all its natural resources for the country's development with noticeable success and as such is exemplary among the developing nations. Heppling who has been chief of the UN technical assistance board in Afghanistan said the UN programmes in Afghanistan are long term. Their results cannot be felt immediately. But we can say with certainty that these programmes will continue with success and in certain cases the results will be felt soon.

In other functions held at the Ariana cinema, the Women's Society, Kabul University, Mahammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul; Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, President of the Women's Society and Vice-President of the Society of Friends of the United Nations; Dr. Abdul Wahid Sorabi, assistant to the rector of Kabul University and Dean of the College of Economics; Sixteen Heppling and A.F. Syrdhal, Chief and Deputy Chief of the United Nations mission and some members of the women society and some university teachers stressed the peace

(Contd. on page 4)

## Special Programmes Held To Mark UN Day

**KABUL, Oct. 25.—**The 20th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations was marked in Afghanistan and other member nations on Sunday.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister designate said in his message on this occasion that the United Nations is not only a very important centre of coordination for international cooperation in the attainment of economic, social and cultural progress, but it is also the repository of human hopes and aspirations for safeguarding the world against the disturbance of general peace and security.

A telegram was sent on his behalf to the United Nations Secretary-General U Thant on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the world body.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah and Chairman of the Society of Friends of the United Nations was unable to attend the meeting. His statement was read by Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, President of the Women's Society during a meeting held at the salon of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

Dr. Zahir who could not attend the meeting due to the session of



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 25, 1965

## Wilson's Mission

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson is due in Salisbury today for crucial talks with the Rhodesian government. He has undertaken this trip despite Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's declaration that his plan to continue with a white minority government will not change. Meanwhile, African heads of state and government meeting in Accra have warned of serious consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia and have urged Britain to use force, if necessary, to prevent such a development.

The Rhodesian question has now assumed worldwide importance. It not only involves the basic issue of justice, to which the entire membership of the United Nations is dedicated, but also the issue of peace and security in the continent of Africa. It is obvious from the resolution passed by the heads of African states that they will not sit idle if Rhodesia makes a unilateral declaration of independence.

Though it is in a difficult position, the final responsibility for preventing Rhodesia from going ahead with its plan rests with it. Rhodesia is still a British territory. If in other dependent territories Britain can use means other than persuasion even when dealing with the just demands of the indigenous population, there is no reason why it should not resort to stronger methods to induce the Rhodesian government not to persist on its plan to declare independence in accordance with the constitution of 1961. Harold Wilson's mission is a difficult one and the chances of its success are not very bright. Means other than persuasion—as suggested in many UN resolutions—should be adopted to restore justice and equality in Rhodesia.

At a time when the United Nations is celebrating its 20th birth anniversary we hope that the ideals of this world agency can be implemented in this region of the globe.

United Nations in its resolution of 1961 has prohibited colonialism and imperialism in the world. As such, Britain is keen on granting independence to Rhodesia. But the problem now is that of racial discrimination. The African members of the Commonwealth are keen, inasmuch as other nations of the world, are, to see that a second South Africa is

## Pazhwak Addresses UN Assembly

**VIETNAM PROBLEM**  
The serious situation in South-East Asia in general, and in Vietnam in particular, cannot escape anyone's attention anywhere today. The developments, however, are no doubt of great importance to the Asian countries as the continuance and expansion of the war in Vietnam becomes increasingly alarming. Although the question of Vietnam does not fall within the scope of the work of the General Assembly at this stage, the mere absence of any other arrangements for peaceful negotiations makes it a concern of all members of this Organisation. Afghanistan has participated, with some other non-aligned countries, in earnest appeals for the restoration of peace in this area. We are convinced that a political solution through negotiations among all parties should not be delayed for any of the reasons given or for any of the excuses sought. We agree with the Secretary-General that military action can neither bring peace nor restore stability.

The real causes of conflicts in this area are well known. Therefore, the basic consideration should be concentration on the elimination of these causes. The background of the problem and the experiences of the past should provide the parties directly concerned with a reasonable ground for replacing the hot war by peaceful negotiations. We believe that everything else should depend upon peaceful negotiations, and peaceful negotiations should never depend upon any conditions that might hinder them or reduce their effectiveness or, worse still, prevent their taking place.

The other matter that we have

**Part II**  
followed with much concern is the question of Cyprus. Its great importance to us stems from its existence as one of the crucial problems confronting the Middle East and, more particularly, from our most friendly aspirations for Cyprus and Turkey. I should like to emphasise the importance of an urgent, peaceful, democratic and just solution of this problem in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the wishes of all inhabitants of Cyprus. In this connexion, we should like to stress that the Republic of Cyprus is an equal Member of the United Nations and that its independence, its full sovereignty and territorial integrity should be respected in any arrangements designed for the solution of its problems.

**CYPRUS SITUATION**  
It is as a source of satisfaction that the United Nations Force in Cyprus has helped to maintain peace on the island. None the less, it is regrettable that the mediation efforts have not yet succeeded in promoting an agreed settlement. It is our hope that the General Assembly will express itself on the urgency and importance of the renewal of United Nations mediation efforts, with a view to reaching a solution of the problem of Cyprus which would result in the betterment of relations between the parties directly concerned and would safeguard the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

One of the most important items on the agenda of the General Assembly, from both a political and a humanitarian point of view, is the question of the Palestinian refugees. We are gratified that the Special Political Committee has

already given priority to the consideration of this problem. While, from the political point of view, a just solution of this question is essential for the elimination of tension in the Middle East and the maintenance of peace and security in that region, the humanitarian aspect of the situation cannot be underestimated. The United Nations should always keep in mind its political and humanitarian responsibilities to the people of Palestine.

**CONCERN OVER RHODESIA**  
We welcome the deep concern expressed by the General Assembly and the prompt and timely action which it took by its resolution on the situation in Rhodesia. Afghanistan has always supported the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people as proclaimed in the Charter and in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Appreciating the attitude of the United Kingdom government that a unilateral declaration of independence for Southern Rhodesia would be an act of rebellion and that any measure to give it effect would be an act of treason, we joined the sponsors of the resolution by giving it our support.

Before and, in particular, since the adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, Afghanistan has strongly supported and will continue to support all measures that would put an end to the unbearable calamities and intolerable sufferings born of the domination of people. We cannot emphasise at present or in the future more strongly than we

Contd. on page 4

## UN Friendship Society Chairman Stresses Importance Of Working Toward Charter Goals

Following is the text of Dr. Zahir, the President of Wolesi Jirgah and the Chairman of the UN Friendship Society given at a function organised by the Society at Pashany Tejaraty Bank Hall yesterday.

Dear Friends,  
I have the pleasure to open this meeting, which is organised on behalf of the members of the Association of Friends of the United Nations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of this world organisation.

The holding of this meeting and observance of United Nations Day have become a regular event in annual ceremonies in our country because, on the basis of their tradition of humanism, our people consider the United Nations worthy of respect and appreciation since its services for world peace and progress of mankind are both important and necessary.

During the 20 years in which the United Nations has become an important element in the life of mankind the Afghan authorities, in view of the sentiments of our people, have made respect for the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter one of the basis of Afghanistan's relations with other countries. Adherence to the human rights, support for which has been declared by the United Nations on different occasions, has influenced the political and social changes in Afghanistan and as such the United Nations, among other factors, has had a positive impact on Afghanistan's policy.

There is no doubt that at first, the expectations of the Afghan people and some other people of the world were to a great extent based on idealism. At that time many people, including some of our own intellectuals, thought that with the founding of the Uni-

not born in the continent of Africa after Rhodesia receives its independence.

ted Nations mankind will inevitably become immune from grave dangers. These 20 years have proved to us and to the world that our expectations should be based on realism.

The aim of the United Nations is of course the progress of mankind and saving the world from catastrophes. This aim cannot be achieved automatically with the mere existence of the United Nations. The prosperity and progress of mankind are related to understanding and co-operation between the nations and peoples of the world. If such understanding and co-operation exists the United Nations can serve to bring peoples closer.

Lack of understanding and existence of tension and hostility can lead mankind towards disaster. What we can expect the United Nations to remove these dangers depends on the strength of faith and sincere attempts of those who consider their ultimate goal ensuring of peace and prosperity of the human race.

In the course of these 20 years the world body has saved humanity from great dangers and the UN General Assembly has become the largest centre for spreading the spirit of freedom for all nations and people.

What the United Nations and its specialised agencies have done in the way of economic, social and cultural co-operation among the nations is worth admiration. Co-ordination of the efforts of the nations in the struggle against illiteracy, disease and poverty have become possible, largely through the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

Among other developing nations, Afghanistan has benefited from UN technical assistance and the Afghan nation has always appreciated and continues to appreciate this co-operation. The people of Afghanistan are happy that last year a United Nations regional seminar on human rights in developing countries was held in the capital of their country. We are also glad that shortly a regional

gathering of WHO will take place in Kabul.

A year ago on this day we were facing a number of difficulties in the United Nations. The activities of an important section of the organisation were unfortunately deadlocked. Since that time African and Asian countries, especially Afghanistan, have endeavoured to bring the views of big powers closer in solving the legal and financial problems of the organisation. Fortunately today the prospects for the General Assembly seem brighter.

According to one of resolutions of the General Assembly, the current year has been called International Co-operation Year. We hope that this year in the life of the United Nations will be a fruitful one and will make up for several months of lull.

Continuous evolution of the United Nations is a sign of continuation of its endeavours and life. The present membership of the United Nations is more than twice it was when it was established. We are of the opinion that parallel to this evolution, the structure and the method of work of the United Nations should also be reformed. As part of these reforms the increase in the number of permanent members of the Security Council and the membership of the Economic and Social Council is a beneficial step in connection with these reforms.

The paramount aim of the United Nations is its universality. The legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China have not yet been restored. We hope that with the restoration of these rights the activities of the United Nations will become wider, more effective and universal.

With these remarks I express the hope that the United Nations, in ensuring its high aims, will be increasingly successful and that with its growing activities the wishes of the peoples of the world for peace, co-operation and progress will be fulfilled to a greater extent.

## PRESS At a Glance

All the leading newspapers of Afghanistan yesterday carried editorials on United Nations Day. The daily Anis said that the organisation, created 20 years ago for the purpose of maintaining peace and promoting international cooperation, had succeeded in fulfilling its duties to a large extent. Commenting on the financial problems faced by the UN, the paper said that during the 19th General Assembly session last year both France and the USSR were not prepared to pay their dues in respect of operations and the United States insisted that, according to Article 19 of the UN Charter, these countries should be deprived of the right to vote in the Assembly. It was because of these difficulties that the Assembly's 19th session had to be suspended.

Goodwill and understanding among the big nations of the world have helped to solve these problems. The paper urged that firm decisions should be taken by the United Nations to find the money for peacekeeping operations.

Referring to international co-operation, the paper said that the UN's specialised agencies such as UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and ILO have promoted closer relations among the countries of the world.

The United Nations has helped Afghanistan in various fields, including civil aviation, education, and social and water survey. The paper expressed the hope that such help will continue. Fortunately, the membership to the United Nations has increased greatly, but one of the largest countries of the world, namely, the People's Republic of China, has been left out. The paper noted that in the current meetings of the United Nations China will be accepted as a member of the world body.

Mentioning the UN's failures the paper said that the withdrawal of Indonesia from its membership last year and the suspension of the General Assembly were regrettable developments. It hoped that the UN will not have to face such blows again.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis, 'Mohammad Rafiq Habibi' stated that the promises made by the Kabul Municipality at the beginning of the year about paving the existing roads and constructing new ones have not been fulfilled. He reminded the Mayor of his statement made over Radio Afghanistan seven months ago. Habibi requested the municipal authorities to build a road leading to the Shahdarak area.

Yesterday's Islah in an editorial entitled 'October 24' recalled how the United Nations came into being and said that human beings are essentially peace-loving. The use of the atom bomb in Japan made us realise that a world body should exist for the promotion of peace and international cooperation.

It was to achieve these aims that the UN Charter was signed by 50 nations in San Francisco 20 years ago. In pursuance of its policy of peace and international cooperation Afghanistan became a member of the world body a year after it was established.

The UN has not only served mankind by preventing war, but has also helped developing countries financially and in the social and cultural fields.

The declaration of December 14, 1960, for putting an end to all forms of colonialism was a milestone in the life of the United Nations. But it is regrettable to note the existence of racial discrimination in Africa and to see that the white population of Rhodesia wishes to set up a government like the one in South Africa.

In a letter in Islah Engineer Hafizullah Nawabi pointed out that the depth of the Yateem Pakt gas wells, which have been on fire for weeks, is 1,031 ft. and 1,890 ft. and not 1,321 and 1,835 ft. as reported earlier.

## Herat Sends First Woman Deputy To Wolesi Jirgah

SINCE the number of women who voted from Herat's second constituency was far less than the men, the readiness on part of the men of the city to let a woman represent them in the Afghan parliament is significant, said Khadija Ahmari.

Miss Ahmari, has been a teacher ever since she graduated from Malika Jalal school for five years and for the last two years she was the headmistress of the school.



Miss Khadija Ahmari.

In the election campaign Miss Ahmari was running against five other candidates some of whom were men of extensive experience in politics and administration. But, she says, I was given great help and encouragement by the students of Herat city and the community of teachers.

Miss Ahmari says, I'm best acquainted with the situation of education commission.

I also think it is the duty of the members of Parliament to deliver lectures from time to time to the electorate in general and to

the people of their constituencies particularly.

She said she hopes the women and men of Herat will keep close contact with her and keep her aware of their reactions, needs and aspirations.

She also hopes that she will be able to keep close touch with the women in Kabul and school and university girls. She would like to discuss with them the problems facing the women in the country.

About the problems facing her constituency Miss Ahmari said the most pressing problems are lack of adequate safe drinking water and electric power in the city of Herat. Although steps have been taken to increase the water supply of the city, so far nothing has been done to provide electricity to the city.

She also said matters related to medical care and educational facilities must be studied. She said people in Herat seem to want colleges, first a College of Arts and Literature followed by other colleges. But, she added, as I see the expenditure and manpower requirements necessary for establishing and successfully running colleges I'm not sure the time is ripe for such issues to be seriously considered.

## Former Zarghouna Teacher Heads Home Economics Dept.

MRS. Fatima Minayar Kaifi, who heads the Home Economics Department in the College of Education, returned in January from earning her master's degree in clothing and textiles from Pennsylvania State University in the United States.

During her eighteen months there she also participated in several conferences and conventions. These included two annual meetings of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs, the Clothing and Textiles Teachers' meeting in Detroit, Michigan, and the convention of American Home Economics Associations also held in Detroit last year.

During her stay in the U.S. Mrs. Kaifi was elected secretary of the Afghan students' association in there.

Mrs. Kaifi taught a number of subjects during her seven years in Zarghouna High School before being transferred to the Institute of Education to teach in the Home Economics Department.



Mrs. Fatima Minayar Kaifi Bolani And Yogurt

- 1 lb. sifted flour.
- 1 lb. margarine.
- 2 lb. leeks.
- Red peppers to taste.
- 3/4 teaspoon salt.
- 1 lb. yogurt.
- 1 Wash leeks well. Cut in small pieces, and add 2 teaspoons salt and half cup of margarine. Mix and drain.
- 2 Make fairly stiff dough (stiffer than aghak). Divide dough into ten balls. Flatten balls into thin circles.
- 3 Place leeks on half of circle, fold over half.
- 4 Melt margarine. Fry Bolani until brown on each side.
- Serve with yogurt if you wish.

all About Women  
Sixteen Home Economics Majors Graduate From Kabul U. This Year

Home Economics majors of the College of Education seen in the Department's kitchen.

The department of Home Economics was established at the Institute of Education in 1960.

The department was later asked by the University of Kabul to prepare plans for the establishment of a College of Home Economics which was established under the five year plan.

With the establishment of the College of Home Economics at the University in 1962, the Ministry of Education felt the need of including home economics in all primary and secondary schools. This was done to provide a background for the students who plan to attend the College, as well as to provide training for students who plan to marry and establish homes without further education.

standards of home and community hygiene and family resources—money, time, energy, abilities, management of the household; principles of economics and management which affect the family.

**Housing, Home Furnishings, and Household Equipment.** Planning and selection of housing to meet requirements of family living; selection, arrangement, and care of home furnishings; scientific principles and economic considerations underlying the selection, use and care of household equipment.

**Related Art.** Application of art principles to selection and arrangement of home furnishings; to selecting or designing clothing, and to meal service.

All the courses offered in the college are both theoretical and practical. Field trips are provided and term papers are required in some areas. The seniors have to write a monograph in the selected areas before the termination of their formal studies.

**Future Plans:**  
The need for including home economics in the curricula of the schools and University in Afghanistan will gradually become more apparent to an increasing number of people. Thoughtful individuals are deeply concerned about the problems which families face. They are raising questions in a search for the kind of education that will help students come to grips with the vital problems as they relate to family living. They know full well that people will always find satisfaction in living

(Contd. on page 4)

**Literacy Courses Begun In Prison**  
KABUL, Oct. 25.—Two literacy courses were opened in Kabul province's women's prison yesterday by Mrs. Salihah Farouk Etemadi, President of the Women's Society to mark the United Nations Anniversary.

Stationary and books were distributed to those enrolled in the course, by the society free of charge.

Mrs. Mehria Mansouri, Mrs. Hafiza Yousofi and Mrs. Malt Aza Terzi have volunteered to undertake teaching at these courses.

Opening the courses Mrs. Etemadi stressed the importance of the society's plan of action against illiteracy and the gravity of the responsibility which the women of the country have in making this programme a success.

cal, and social development of children of different ages, and appropriate guidance at each level.

**Clothing and Textiles.** Scientific, economic, aesthetic, and psychological factors affecting selection, purchase, construction, and care of clothing; selection, purchase and care of fabrics for clothing and household furnishings.

**Family Relationships.** Human relationships within the family, relationship of the family to its environment; goals and values as they affect relationships in family and community life.

**Food and Nutrition.** Basic principles underlying the science of food and nutrition; nutritional needs of persons of all ages, and ways to meet needs; selection, purchase, preparation and preservation of food; planning, preparation and serving of wholesome meals within the family budget.

**Health of the Family.** Maintaining family and individual health; subjects such as health, education, the UN, Afghanistan and the U.S. will be covered.

The tentative schedule for the first showing Monday, Nov. 1, includes films titled 'Afghan Treasure' and 'New York, New York' in English and 'Mallakh, Nasrudin' movie in Dari.

**Movies For Women**  
A tea held Saturday at the United States Information Service Library introduced a new film programme for women to teachers and top students.

An hour of movies in English and Dari will be shown every Monday afternoon at 3:00 at the USSR Auditorium especially for women.

Subjects such as health, education, the UN, Afghanistan and the U.S. will be covered.

The tentative schedule for the first showing Monday, Nov. 1, includes films titled 'Afghan Treasure' and 'New York, New York' in English and 'Mallakh, Nasrudin' movie in Dari.



## Gromyko Confers With E. Germans

EAST BERLIN, Oct. 25. (Tass)—The Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, who is staying here at the invitation of the East German government, was received Sunday by the first secretary of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany and chairman of the State Council Walter Ulbricht.

Taking part in the talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, were W. Stoph, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, O. Winzer, the East German Foreign Minister and others.

Andrei Gromyko told the East German leaders about the proceedings of the 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

A Reuter report says the East German leader, Walter Ulbricht, has made a claim for East German membership of the United Nations.

East German was certain that through its consistent policy of peace and the fulfilment of the basic principles of the UN Charter it has long been entitled to raise a legitimate claim to contribute to the realisation of the high aims of the United Nations organisation as an equal member", he said in a telegram to the UN Secretary-General, U Thant.

The telegram congratulating U Thant on the 20th anniversary of the UN was published by the East German newspaper Neues Deutschland.

Ulbricht said East German was convinced that the UN's authority and effectiveness "would be considerably increased if, in conformity with the principles of universality, it were to take in all interested states".

## Paks Accept...

(Contd. from page 1)

not know why the Security Council had decided to meet following Pakistani request.

The Security Council is due to meet today on the basis of a Pakistani request.

But he said when it met it should not put aggressor and aggressed on the same footing.

He said that would result in encouraging further aggression. Shastri said if the facts showed that Pakistan had made inroads into the Indian side after the ceasefire India was entitled to an unequivocal declaration on whether or not she had the right to dislodge Pakistanis from such positions.

An Indian spokesman said Pakistanis had committed 17 ceasefire violations in the Lahore sector of the Punjab front in the past 48 hours.

He said the violations included firing on Indian positions and overflying.

The spokesman said there was also firing on Indian positions in Kashmir.

A Karachi report says Pakistan charged India with more ceasefire violations both in the air and on land.

According to the domestic news agency, the Associated Press of Pakistan quoting an official communique in Rawalpindi, an Indian reconnaissance plane overflew the Fazilka area held by Pakistan in the Lahore sector.

Another two planes violated the ceasefire line in the Sialkot sector, the communique said.

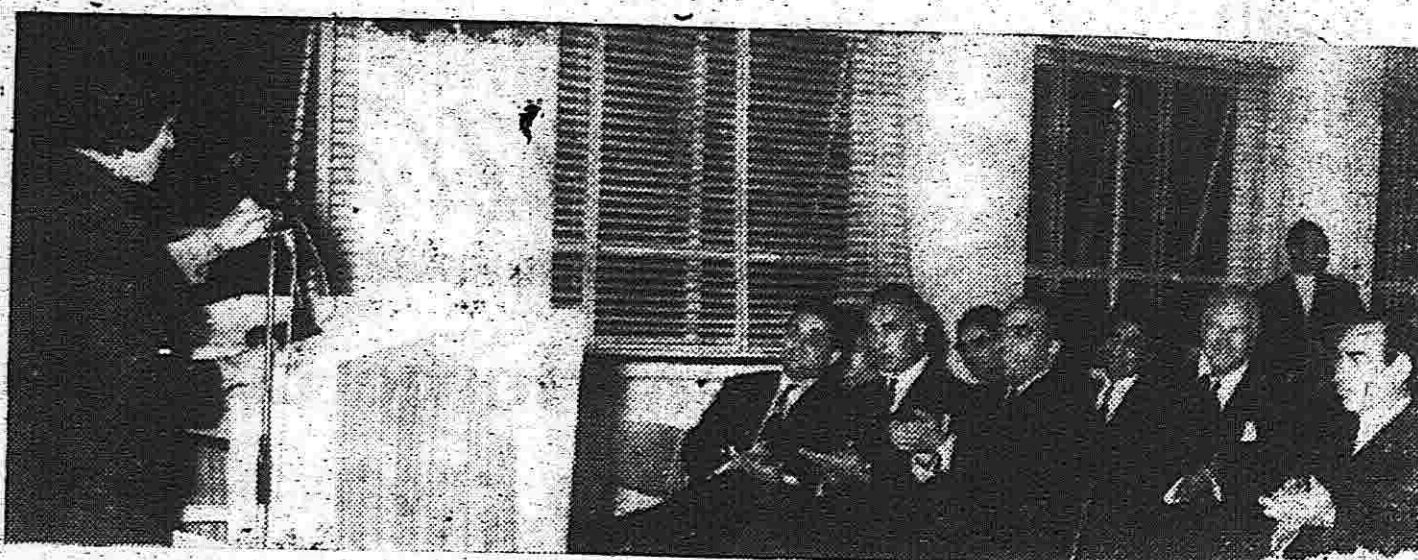
It also reported attacks on Pakistani forces in several sectors of the Lahore front and in Kashmir.

The communique said all the attacks were failed including an attempt to capture a village in the Mendhar sector of Kashmir.

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Mrs. Saleha Etemadi delivering Dr. Zahir's speech at a function organised by the UN Friendship Society at Pashtany Tejaraty Hall yesterday evening.

## Progress Made In Writing Charter For Asian Bank

BANGKOK, October 25.—

OFFICIALS from the 27 nations participating in the special preparatory meeting on the \$1,000 million Asian Development Bank recessed Saturday until Monday morning. Observers' reports emerging from the closed sessions indicate that the meetings are progressing successfully.

The conference was convened by U Nyun, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) last Thursday. Opening statements made by leaders of the delegations stressed the importance of the proposed bank as a cooperative effort, mainly of ECAFE countries to attract additional funds for development projects.

Success of the bank, it was pointed out, would depend on cooperation of the member states of the region and on support from countries outside the region. Delegates expressed their government's desire to see the bank established as soon possible as an effective instrument to assist Asian economic cooperation and development.

The bank is expected to pay special attention to the development needs of smaller and less-developed member countries of the region.

Thus far, chapters of the draft charter dealing with the purpose, functions and membership, capital and operations of the bank have been scrutinised. Other chapters still to be discussed include the bank's borrowing powers, currencies, organisation and management, status etc.

The Asian Development Bank is a part of ECAFE's action programme for regional economic cooperation in Asia. Membership in the bank is open to ECAFE members and associate members, other regional countries, and non-regional developed countries which are members of the United Nations or any of its specialised agencies.

The special preparatory meeting is expected to end Nov. 1. It will

be followed by ECAFE's second ministerial conference on regional economic cooperation, to be held in Manila Nov. 29 to Dec. 1. Cabinet ministers of ECAFE member states will attend this conference. They will consider proposed location of the bank, interim arrangements and other issues.

The meeting of plenipotentiaries of all governments participating in the bank set for Manila from Dec. 2 to 4, is expected to culminate in signing of the bank's charter.

## Soviets To Aid Pakistan In 30 Major Projects

KARACHI, Oct. 25. (Reuters)—

The Soviet Union will help Pakistan with about 30 major development projects in its current third five-year plan, according to V. N. Yakubenok, leader of a team of experts now visiting Pakistan.

Yakubenok told reporters on arrival in Rawalpindi, according to the domestic news agency the Associated Press of Pakistan, that Soviet aid would be forthcoming for steel plants, power projects, radio communications, and airfields. He said the team was also studying agricultural aid.

Yakubenok said that on return to Moscow, the team would submit a report and aid would be pledged as soon as the preliminary had been worked out.

The Soviet team will stay in the Rawalpindi area for about a week and then go to East Pakistan.

## Special...

(Contd. from page 1)

keeping role of the United Nations.

They also expressed appreciation for the United Nations efforts in creating international understanding and for the assistance made available to Afghanistan in various fields. Vocational schools, lycées and primary schools for boys and girls marked the day by holding conferences, speeches and film shows.

Radio Afghanistan also broadcast a special programme yesterday to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the world body.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 25.—One hundred and seventy-five tons of Pakistani vegetable oil has reached the depots of the Food Grain Procurement department.

The Pakistani oil was purchased against the cotton seed exported by Afghanistan. A spokesman of the department said the total vegetable oil expected from Pakistan under contracts signed by the Helmand Valley Authority and the Spinzar Company is 800 tons.

KABUL, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Shima Breshna, a teacher of the Vocational Lycee of the Women's Institute, left Kabul for Austria on Sunday to participate in an international democratic conference for women to be held in Vienna on Monday.

Mrs. Shima, who participates in the conference on behalf of Afghan women, will distribute among the participants a booklet on the status of Afghan women prepared by the Women's Institute.

KABUL, Oct. 25.—The Iranian artists' delegation led by Asadullah Paiman, chief of Iranian television, who had come to Kabul to give a number of concerts on the occasion of His Majesty the King's birth anniversary, left for Tehran Sunday.

KABUL, Oct. 25.—Dr. Hussein Khatibi, Vice-President of the National Assembly and Executive Director of the Iranian Red Lion Society, who came here last Thursday to present the itinerary of HRH Prince Ahmad Shah's visit to Tehran, left for the Iranian capital Sunday.

HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, will pay a visit to Tehran early in November at the invitation of HRH Shams Pehlavi, President of the Iranian Red Lion Society.

KABUL, Oct. 25.—H. J. Frame, a fire-fighting expert, arrived in Kabul on Sunday under the British technical cooperation programme. During his six-month stay here he will cooperate in various fields of fire-fighting with the Kabul Fire Department and hold talks with the authorities concerned on the expansion of the department.

## AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4.30, 7, 9 p.m. French film **LE GORILLE VOUS SALUE BIEN.**

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4.30, 7, 9 p.m. American film **RAMPAGE** with Farsi translation.



## Pazhwak...

(Contd. from page 2)

have in the past our firm belief in the urgent need for an unconditional liquidation of colonialism. The United Nations has played a great role in this field, and we are particularly appreciative of the work of the Special Committee of Twenty-four charged with measures for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It is our hope that these efforts will continue constructively and that the organs entrusted with this task will be given clearer mandates to recommend to the General Assembly peaceful and practical measures which should be taken with a view to putting a complete end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations without further delay.

In this connexion I should like particularly to underline one point once again. By colonialism, we do not mean only one specific form of domination, and by no means only the classic form of Western colonialism. To us, any form of domination of any country, territory, or people by an alien power is colonialism, wherever it may exist. We have never been convinced that new names should be sought for the new forms of alien domination.

## SELF-DETERMINATION

In recent times, while the classic form of colonialism is gradually vanishing, it is more important to pay careful attention to the other and perhaps more dangerous forms of domination, including the domination of many territories and peoples in many parts of the world by alien powers who, themselves, not very long ago, were colonies.

In the efforts made recently to find facts of such situations, we welcomed such initiatives as the on-the-spot examination of these situations by the Committee of Twenty-Four. It is our hope that these efforts will be continued in the future and that they will not be confined only to certain aspects of domination of people by people or to any specific region or continent.

In all cases, we have believed and expressed our belief that peace and stability depend solely on the respect for and observance of self-determination, which is no longer a political principle, but a fundamental human right. The sincerity of those who uphold this right can be fully tested only by observing whether they adhere to it in all cases and in all places. It is our firm belief that any double standard in the field of international relations is untenable.

Under the constant fear of the annihilation of mankind, we maintain our earnest desire that all specific and general actions be taken to bring about complete, general, and universal disarmament.

Adherence to the principle of coexistence and the condemnation of all policies advocating the use or threat of force constitute the basis of our thoughts on this subject. Without these, neither the confidence nor the atmosphere required can be created.

## Diallo Says Guinea Favours Algiers Postponement

ACCRA, Oct. 25. (Reuters).—Abdullah Diallo, roving ambassador of Guinea, said at a press conference here Sunday that the Afro-Asian summit conference in Algiers "would definitely not take place", but later he told Reuter this remark was "a joke".

However, he stood by the rest of his statement, in which he said Guinea wanted the conference, due to open on Nov. 5, postponed and added many other organisations of African Unity (OAU) countries shared this view.